105TH CONGRESS 1ST SESSION

S. 1223

To protect personal employment information reported to the National Directory of New Hires.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

September 26, 1997

Mr. Burns introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance

A BILL

To protect personal employment information reported to the National Directory of New Hires.

- 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
- 2 tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
- 3 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.
- 4 This Act may be cited as the "Employee Information
- 5 Protection Act of 1997".
- 6 SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.
- 7 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:
- 8 (1) The Personal Responsibility and Work Op-
- 9 portunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (Public Law
- 10 104–193; 110 Stat.2105) requires Federal and State

- child support enforcement agencies to implement new programs to collect overdue child support payments, thereby reducing the burden on taxpayers by lowering welfare payments.
 - (2) Among the new programs created under such Act and the amendments made by such Act, is the National Directory of New Hires, to be administered by the Social Security Administration, under agreement with the Office of Child Support Enforcement of the Department of Health and Human Services. Under this program, States are required to develop a reporting system whereby employers must report to their respective States the name, address, and social security number of all newly hired employees. States must forward the new hire data within 3 days of receipt to the National Directory of New Hires, where the data will be checked against the Federal Case Registry of Child Support Orders to detect overdue child support.
 - (3) The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 does not limit how long employee data may remain in the National Directory of New Hires, and the Office of Child Support Enforcement of the Department of Health and Human Services has not developed any such

- limits as of September 15, 1997. In addition to the
 Office of Child Support Enforcement of the Department of Health and Human Services and the Social
 Security Administration, the Department of the
 Treasury has access to the directory and the Secretary of Health and Human Services has the discretion to provide researchers access to the directory.
 - (4) The overwhelming majority of newly hired individuals do not have child support orders entered against them, yet their personal data can be viewed by Federal agencies without such individuals' knowledge or consent.
 - (5) Recent disclosures of unauthorized viewing of taxpayer information by officials of the Internal Revenue Service highlight the potential for abuse of such information and the need for safeguarding measures.
 - (6) Several States with new hire reporting programs have time limits on data retention ranging from 6 to 9 months.
 - (7) A 6-month limit on retention of new hire data in the National Directory of New Hires, from the date such data is entered, would allow sufficient time to check the data against the Federal Case

- 1 Registry of Child Support Orders and to initiate ac-
- 2 tion against individuals with overdue child support,
- and would reduce the potential for abuse and misuse
- 4 of the data.
- 5 (b) Purpose.—The purpose of this Act is to safe-
- 6 guard personal information concerning employees who do
- 7 not have child support orders pending against them by
- 8 placing a reasonable time limit on the retention of new
- 9 hire data reported to the National Directory of New Hires.

10 SEC. 3. LIMIT ON NEW HIRE DATA RETENTION.

- 11 (a) Requirement To Delete Data After 6
- 12 Months.—Section 453(i)(2) of the Social Security Act
- 13 (42 U.S.C. 653(i)(2)) is amended by adding at the end
- 14 the following: "Information entered into such database
- 15 shall be deleted 6 months after the date of entry.".
- 16 (b) Effective Date.—The amendment made by
- 17 subsection (a) shall take effect as if included in the enact-
- 18 ment of title III of the Personal Responsibility and Work
- 19 Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–
- 20 193; 110 Stat. 2198).

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